ASBESTOS

NOVEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTY-FIVE

..ASBESTOS..

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

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The History of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry

3. Packings

The development of the packing industry, while not subject to such sudden changes as that of brake lining, is of just as much interest.

The earliest asbestos packing of which we know was the one patented by Richard Lloyd (of London) in 1857. There is no evidence, however of this patent being put to practical use.

The Patent Asbestos Manufacture Company, Limited, formed in 1871, manufactured a steam gland packing of loose carded Italian fibre which was enclosed in an outer covering of cotton yarn, but which unfortunately owing to gritty particles being left in the fibre, gradually working to the surface, scored piston rods and valve spindles. Five years later the Italo-English Pure Asbestos Company Limited, was formed, its factory being in Turin. This company succeeded in spinning a yarn completely freed from gritty substances and impurities and twisted into a rope packing without any covering, marking a considerable advance.

Until the early 1880's packing in any power plant was considered a necessary evil. The best material that could be obtained gave only casual and ineffective service. The various products made and sold for this usage were not packings in the proper sense of the word; they were stuffings and stop-gaps. To the necessity for accuracy in measurements little thought had been given.

One of the earliest packings was in the form of a ring cut from used rubber and duck belting lubricated in hot engine oil. The idea thus involved the making of a packing exactly to fit the moving part upon which it was to be used, and its impregnation with sufficient lubricant to assist in its operation with reduced friction.

One of the earliest packings consisted of cotton wick-

ing (a strand of twisted cotton). At that time little was known about asbestos and the only kind available in the United States was what we know as hornblende or amphibole. Then it was called "southern" asbestos, as it was (and still is) found in the southern part of the United States. It is claimed that Mr. H. W. Johns of the H. W. Johns Company[1] evolved the world's first asbestos packing, by using the cotton wicking, saturating it with lard oil and running it thru a box filled with powdered asbestos of this "southern" variety, thus giving the cotton wicking a coating of asbestos dust. The material wasn't much good if judged by today's standards, its chief virtue, as we view it today, being the *idea* of using asbestos for packing purposes.

This "asbestos packing" was followed by one more worthy of the name. Rope packing had formerly been made of hemp or jute rope. The coating of asbestos dust was tried on this rope packing also; then a rope of asbestos was evolved with a cotton "sock" woven tightly over it, there being at that time no thought of spinning asbestos. Finally, however, with the discovery of asbestos in Canada, and its spinning qualities developed, the cotton "sock" was replaced by an asbestos cloth "sock." Later rubber cores were put in the rope packing to give strength and resiliency. This all took place from about 1870 to 1880.

At that time packing was required only in a limited way. The principal usages were on piston rods and valve stems of reciprocating engines and on the rods and plungers of pumps. Steam and water both were handled at relatively low pressures and temperatures. Nothing elaborate in the way of plant or equipment was required to produce the three or four simple types of packing then necessary.

Today the picture is different. The mechanical packing industry is a complicated mechanism of intricate and special processes, employing materials gathered together from every quarter of the earth—crude rubber, asbestos, cotton, flax and various metals, combined with minerals, chemicals and other ingredients to produce the many

[1] We believe most of our readers know that the H. W. Johns Company was one of the forerunners of what is today known as Johns-Manville Corporation.

different packings needed, each for some specific service. Each combination has its particular purpose—resistance of heat, oil, steam, water, chemicals and many other conditions being required in our complicated industrial plants, in our steamships, locomotives, etc., etc.

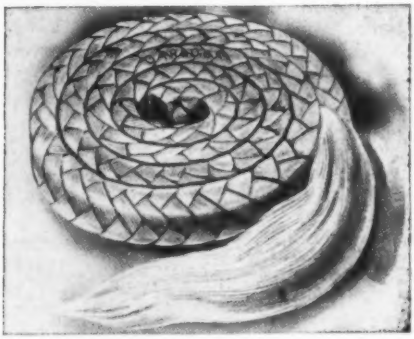

Photo by courtesy of Garlock Packing Co.

This photo was taken from a very old catalog. One of the oldest types of rod packing is the braided material. In the old days when temperatures, pressures and speeds were low, braided packings were made of cotton, flax, jute or hemp. Many old operating engineers did their own braiding and lubricating; naturally they were crude as to size and construction and did not compare favorably with the high grade packing materials on the market today, even tho they were of the same general type.

This was not an overnight accomplishment, but a gradual and continual expansion over a period of more than forty years. With the design of new equipment—the adoption of higher pressures and temperatures, and the ever increasing variety of process industries came imperative demands for packings to withstand these new and severe conditions. Makeshift packings would not suffice; hit or miss methods were a thing of the past; packings scientifically compounded and fabricated were essential.

The growth of the packing industry, therefore, depended to a large extent on the growth of Industry, the development of higher pressures and temperatures, the speeding up of machinery. When the point was reached that asbestos was needed, it was ready, as always to fill the need.

The photograph shows one of the newer types of packing. Another new type, which we understand is regarded as an important development, is what is known as Interlocked Braided[1]. Braid over braid packing is formed by braiding tubular braids of asbestos yarn one over the other until the desired size is reached. The interlocked type of braided packing is formed by an entirely new method of braiding by which the entire packing is interwoven into an integral structure.

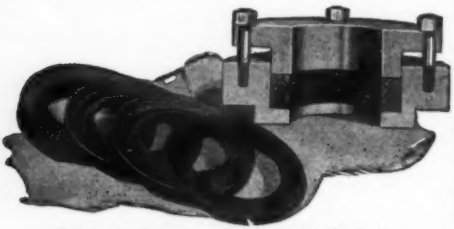

Photo by courtesy of Garlock Packing Co.

Garlock 530 Chevron Packing, one of the newest types of Packings using asbestos cloth for its base and designed for service against high pressure steam, air or other conditions at any temperature not in excess of that for which asbestos packings are suitable. It is furnished in ring form only.

In the whole category of materials and supplies used by the modern industrial operation none is more important than packing. Wherever power is produced, transmitted or used, packing plays an important part, without packing the wheels cannot turn.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are indebted to the Garlock Packing Company, Johns-Manville Corporation, The Power Specialist (published by Johns-Manville) and other sources, for the information contained in this article on Packings, to all of which sources we give full credit and desire to express our thanks.

[1]Developed and made by Johns-Manville.

Report has been received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada, giving Consumption of Supplies by the Canadian Asbestos Mining Industry during 1934, this in dollars. The total figure covering all supplies, and including fire insurance, power, freight and express, is $2,024,264.

Depression Markets Must Be Overcome

By A. D. Neeld, Jr., C E.

As industry emerges from the depths of depression many business leaders are finding that the general picture presented by the market for their products is much altered from what it was in "the good old days."

There is, for instance, in many industries a market change due to the fact that customers who have been forced to resort to make-shift methods and the use of very low grade and low cost materials and products during the period of inactivity, now seem well enough satisfied with these low grade products. This is particularly true in the case of the manufacturer of high grade technical and semi-technical materials for the reason that the exact manner and efficiency of the functioning of these materials is not common knowledge.

With a pickup in general business it had been expected that the quality of specifications would improve. It is now becoming increasingly evident that without the application of an outside sales stimulus this will not be true. No products are quite so vulnerable to the attacks of price chiselers as the technical materials due, as stated before, to the customers lack of knowledge of the exact manner of and efficiency of their functioning.

To restore the market to higher grade specifications seems to require group action by all units in the affected industry. The job must be skillfully done by sales effort of an unusual type known as "educational sales effort." This particular kind of selling is unique in that it is very costly if undertaken by a manufacturer acting alone but not at all costly if undertaken by all manufacturers acting thru an "educational tribunal." Furthermore, any single manufacturer undertaking an educational campaign realizes that the results of the campaign must be shared with all of his competitors . . . results obtained expensively due to the fact that the natural reaction of a

customer to educational work accredited to a single manufacturer is one of suspicion.

On the other hand failure to promptly do all that can be done to restore high grade specifications is unthinkable. It could result only in the inevitable abandonment of many of the very finest products of American industry. Products which have been built to the highest prestige thru cumulative educational effort must not pass into oblivion for lack of defensive power. The loss would be terrific.

So it behooves the manufacturer of high grade technical materials who finds that the general business recovery appears to be passing him by, to get together with other manufacturers in the establishment of an educational tribunal. A small contribution by each unit of the industry will be sufficient to defray the cost. The very fact that the tribunal established is not acting for the monetary advantage of any one unit, that it has nothing to sell, that it is primarily interested in protecting the consumers of the product against unwarranted and sometimes vicious attack by sales propaganda of low grade and often, due to its failure to function efficiently, ultra-expensive substitute materials; these facts give to the tribunal a powerful force in that they line up the psychologic reactions on their side of the argument instead of in opposition. And this difference in lineup is largely responsible for the condition that educational sales effort when undertaken by a tribunal is not costly.

Revision of Federal Specification HH-1-521, Sept. 4, 1934, covering "Insulation; Loose Fill" has been proposed. Copies of the proposed Specification may be obtained from the Federal Specifications Division, Room 751, Federal Warehouse, 9th and D streets, S. W., Washington, D. C., and comments and criticisms should be in the hands of the Federal Specifications Division, Branch of Supply, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., not later than November 20th, 1935.

No great character was ever made in a rocking chair.

J. M. Sales Five Million Ahead

Sales of Johns-Manville for the nine months ending September 30th, 1935 were $23,614,107.53; for the same period in 1934 they were $18,485,230.22—which means that on September 30th of this year they were exactly $5,128,877.31 ahead of last year, or an increase of 27.7%.

Of course it is realized that the last figure in the balance sheet [1] is more important than the first; in other words profits are, in the last analysis, more interesting than sales. In this case the profit figures are more than ordinarily interesting—Johns-Manville's profit for the same nine months being $1,573,039.95 in 1935 as against $586,554.88 in 1934. This was an increase of 1935 over 1934 of $986,485.07 or 168.2%.

The profit for the first quarter of 1935 was $322,659.24 ahead of 1934; for the second quarter it was $301,497.76 ahead; for the third quarter it ran ahead of 1934 to the extent of $362,328.07.

Business, and, it would seem, the asbestos business, is really improving!

[1] For comparative profit and loss statements, see page 34.

Mention was made in our October 1935 number (page 18) of very good specimens of Chrysotile asbestos coming from Venezuela and Mexico, these having been received by one of our subscribers.

Specimens received by "ASBESTOS" from the same countries, however did not compare very well with those received by our correspondent.

It seems peculiar that specimens of such widely varying quality should be sent out by any owner of an asbestos deposit. Possibly the owners were not sufficiently familiar with the subject of asbestos to know the kind that is in most demand. Our exhibit of asbestos specimens is open for inspection at all times, and contains some really very interesting specimens.

Determination of Iron in Asbestos Textiles

Among the many things planned by the Committee D-13 on Textile Materials of the American Society for Testing Materials during 1936, is the development of a test method for magnetic iron in asbestos textiles and determination of electrical resistivity of these materials. The proposed method is given below:

PROPOSED POTASSIUM DICHROMATE OXIDATION METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF TOTAL IRON IN ASBESTOS TEXTILES

1. *Reagents Required.*—The following reagents will be required:

(a) Stannous Chloride.—Prepare by dissolving 15 g. of c. p. tin in 350 ml. of hot concentrated HCl and dilute to 1 liter.

A more convenient alternative method of preparing this solution is as follows: Dissolve 14.5 g. of stannous chloride in 165 ml. of concentrated HCl and dilute to 500 ml. This solution should be kept in a tightly stoppered bottle in contact with a stick of metallic tin in order to prevent oxidation. 1 ml. of this solution will reduce about 0.015 g. of ferric iron to the ferrous state. The concentration of this solution will naturally increase as the tin dissolves in the acid liquor.

(b) Mercuric Chloride.—A saturated solution containing 60 to 100 g. of $HgCl_2$ per liter. Approximately 1.2 ml. of this solution will oxidize the tin in 1.0 ml. of the original strength stannous chloride solution.

(c) Potassium Ferricyanide, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$.—The solution shall be made fresh for each set of determinations by dissolving 0.7 g. of $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ in 105 ml. of water. This reagent should be ferrocyanide-free, as this radical reacts with ferric salts to give a blue color which will seriously interfere with the observation of the end point.

(d) Potassium Dichromate (0.1N).—This solution shall be a standardized 0.1 *N* solution of the pure salt. It is advisable to allow the freshly prepared solution to stand several hours before determining the exact strength.

(e) Dilute Hydrochloric Acid (1.1).—Mix 25 ml. of concentrated HCl and 25 ml. of water per sample.

2. *Procedure.*—The analysis shall be run in duplicate on two samples of 1-g. each per determination. Organic matter shall be destroyed by gently smoking off with a bunsen burner followed by an ignition period of 20 to 30 minutes in a muffle at a temperature of 650 C. (1200F.). The sample shall then be cooled,

transferred to a porcelain casserole of 200-ml. capacity and digested at a simmering temperature for 20 minutes with 50 ml. of HCl (1:1). The hot solution of ferric iron shall then be reduced with stannous chloride, the reagent being added drop-by-drop from a burette, until the yellowness of $FeCl_3$ just disappears. The white surface of the porcelain casserole affords a convenient background for this operation. The solution shall be cooled to 15 C. (60 F.) and then while stirring, 10 ml. of $HgCl_2$ solution added. A light, silky precipitate will indicate that conditions are correct. A dark precipitate of metallic mercury at this stage indicates an excess of stannous chloride, in which case the determination shall be repeated using the correct amount of reducer.

The reduced solution shall be immediately titrated with 0.1 *N* $K_2Cr_2O_7$ using $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ as outside indicator. The end point is reached when a drop of the solution, when mixed with a drop of the ferricyanide solution, produces no blue color within 30 seconds. A convenient spot plate for this observation is a paraffined sheet of white paper.

3. *Calculation.*—The percentage of iron shall be calculated from the following formula:

Iron, per cent=

$$\frac{\text{milliliters of } K_2Cr_2O_7 \times \text{Normality } K_2Cr_2O_7 \times 0.05584 \times 100}{\text{Weight of Sample}}$$

4. *Report.*—The report shall include the following:
   (a) Determination of hydroscopic moisture, and
   (b) Total iron in percentage.

Unit Steam Main Highly Developed by the Ric-wiL Co.

In response to an important demand on the part of contractors and the heating trade for an insulated underground conduit system for steam mains, which will meet the specific demands of lines installed in city streets, the Ric-wiL Company of Cleveland have perfected and put on the market their Unit Steam Main.

Many years of research and field experience have gone into the development of this steam main and the result is a system which takes full account of traffic hazards and the necessity for speed on underground jobs, both for municipalities and private interests. On either temporary or permanent lines where the economic conditions do not justify an expensive system but where the con-

struction nevertheless must be of substantial and durable quality, the Rie-wiL Company recommends their Unit Steam Main.

It is a pre-fabricated unit ready to install, light in weight, and water tight in construction. Insulation may be Rie-wiL waterproof Asbestos Dry-paC or other types of insulation may be used. Genuine Armco Iron, galvanized and asphalt coated, is used for conduit sections. All pipe, supports, liner, conduit sections (and insulation if desired) are included in the self-contained unit. Prefabricated manholes or devices to eliminate manholes are also provided.

Especially in instances where tearing up the pavement is involved and where speed is a vital necessity, the greatly reduced time of labor on the job is a highly important factor. There is less hold-up of business in shopping centers, less piling up of various sorts of material on the street, less hazard of cave-in, and water pipe breaks, floods, etc. The number of skilled crafts working on the job is reduced and the installation can be handled mainly with unskilled labor and welder. Both trench and pavement displacement are held at the absolute minimum and consequently the total installed cost is very reasonable for a really durable underground distribution system.

In this connection Armco Iron records disclose that experience on culverts built of this material show wearing qualities to date extending to 22 years. An additional advantage claimed by Rie-wiL for their Unit System Mains is that their salvage value is just about 100% and the entire system can be moved to a different location if desired.

This product is covered by U. S. patent No. 1,991,455. A complete bulletin on this unit steam main has been prepared and will be sent on request to the Rie-wiL Company at 1562 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

It is certainly a pleasure to report on this page that *business is improving.*

Many and various factors point to this conclusion;—a few extracts from the National City Bank letter will give some of the most outstanding ones.

"The volume of goods being produced and distributed is in many lines the largest in four or five years."

"Railways are moving more freight than at any time in four years."

"Electric power consumption is setting all time high records."

"Earnings of the manufacturing industries, judging by the third quarter reports are the best since 1930".

"Not since 1928 has the steel industry had such a sustained fall upturn".

"Textile operations have made further gains due to expansion in cotton manufacturing."

"A very important factor in the fall business situation is the introduction of new automobile models and the advance of the New York Show from January, its former date, to November 2nd. This policy is a new one, undertaken to spread employment into the Winter months and to reduce the seasonal variations in the industry's operations."

"Automobile requirements are a considerable factor in maintaining steel mill operations at better than 50 per cent of capacity, but the farm implement, machinery and other miscellaneous users have continued to take steel in an encouraging way."

Asbestos. Raw Material.

As anticipated there has been a price increase announced by all the Canadian Producers on Spinning Fibres and Thetford No. 1 Crude. Rhodesian Asbestos is higher in price today than it was a year ago. Russia has also increased the price of asbestos. Low grades from all sources

are about the same in price. There is no doubt but that the Asbestos Industry is recovering, and the greatest increase in consumption will be in the United States. Arizona Mines are showing a bit more activity.

Asbestos. Manufactured Goods.

Textiles. Volume has been showing much improvement due principally to activity in the automobile industry. Prices are fairly firm in most lines.

Brake Lining. The market for replacement brake linings continues strong with the drop in sales this fall apparently less than seasonal. All manufacturers are actively engaged at this time in plans for 1936 and in preparation for the Automotive Industries Show, December 9th to 13th which will be held in Atlantic City.

Insulation. High Pressure. Very slight improvement in volume is noted—too slight to make much difference. We can only repeat that better building and, especially, better industrial activity, can restore normal volume in high pressure insulation.

Insulation. Low Pressure. The market in these materials appears to be strengthening, and the paper and millboard market running along about the same as previously.

Asbestos-Cement Products. There is nothing new to say about the asbestos shingle situation except to repeat what we are happy to have been able to say for practically every month this year, namely, that business continues at a very satisfactory rate, most manufacturers are still somewhat behind in their shipments altho there is an indication that business will taper off between now and the end of the year. The asbestos shingle industry, however, is enjoying its best business year for several years past and will probably sell a greater number of units this year than ever before in its history. More than 50% of these units will be asbestos siding shingles.

The situation remains unchanged also as far as the flat sheets and corrugated sheets are concerned, with a fairly satisfactory demand continuing for these industrial products.

The above comments are from men in close touch with the various markets. Comments, criticisms and opinions are welcome at all times.

Asbestos Deposits Discoverd In Germany

(From Foreign Trade Notes—Minerals and Metals, published by U. S. Department of Commerce under date of Oct. 27, 1935.)

Recent press reports announce the discovery of sizeable deposits of asbestos in Bayerischer Wald, East Bavaria. This discover is the result of years of patient prospecting by a German mining engineer and represents the only German asbestos resources hitherto discovered. The deposits are located on the Southeastern slope of the Hohen Bogen Hill near Rimbach in Bayerischer Wald. The asbestos is said to be of the chrysotile variety, of a greenish white shade. Mining will be carried on by open pit operations with the aid of improved mining machinery. Besides chrysotile, a deposit of hornblende asbestos has been found in Hohen Bogen.

German imports of raw asbestos amounted to 20,154 tons in 1934; Russia furnishing 10,038 tons; Canada 5,848 tons and the United States 280 tons.

The Brake Library

An interesting book on the subject of "Brake Linings" has been written by T. R. Stenberg of Detroit, Mich., as the first volume of what he terms "The Brake Library."

Mr. Stenberg has had this book published in the form of a textbook, and has used hand-drawn sketches quite profusely to illustrate it.

He plans to publish several other books in the same form, all having to do with brakes or brake service, and these will, when printed, form "The Brake Library." The tentative subjects selected for the other volumes are:

Braking Action and Testing
Brakes and Brake Drums
Braking Systems
Brake Troubles and Correction
Brake Shop Management
Brake Service Merchandising

This first book on Brake Linings consists of about 90 pages, is bound in heavy paper and we imagine will prove to be quite a handy volume for reference. It has ten chapters, the titles of which are:

Brief History of Braking and Brake Lining
Woven Linings
Impregnating or Binder Materials
Rubber Compounds
Molded Fabric Linings
Molded or Bonded Fibre Linings
Friction Blocks
Testing of Brake Lining
Selection of Linings
Brake Lining Failures and Troubles.

The book retails for $2.00 and copies can be ordered thru The Brake Library, Box 2666, Firestone Park Station, Akron, Ohio.

"ASBESTOS" will announce the other volumes of The Brake Library as they are published.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

PROFIT — OR PLEASURE?

Sometimes we get too close to things to have the proper perspective—in other words we see only one side of the story.

This is particularly true when the issue is especially important to us personally.

A case in point is the desire of many for business at any cost—just **to keep things going.**

It's a curious kink in human nature, but still true, that many of us get the idea that the more business we get the more money we make, regardless of whether we make any profit on the individual orders or not. "One order taken below cost", we argue, "keeps the shop going. We can recoup the profit on the next order which may not offer as keen competition as this one!"

So we delude ourselves and when the next order comes along, we do the same thing, or perhaps we must take it at a little lower price. So what? We go on and on until something happens to bring us sharply against the fact that we are actually losing money and can't afford to any longer.

Do you know your cost of doing business? Just because the other fellow can take the order at a low price isn't any guarantee that you can—and make money. Perhaps the other fellow, because of a more favorable location or lower rent, or some other condition, may have a lower cost than you do—or perhaps he is just plain dumb enough to take the business at a loss. Or perhaps he is, for some reason, more able to stand losses for a longer time. Anyway what the other fellow does isn't always your concern. But it is your concern to find out whether that last order showed a profit or a loss.

Check up and find out whether you are taking business for **profit** — or just for **pleasure.**

BUILDING

Residential building improvement continues as the most important single development in the field of construction. With the September contract record included, home-building in the 37 eastern states, has finally arrived, on its emergence from the depression, at the $400 million mark for a twelve-month period, according to a statement of F. W. Dodge Corporation. For the twelve months ended April, 1933, the residential total was only $225 million. "Though delayed, the trek back from this all-time low has been rather phenomenal" states the Corporation's news bulletin.

The September residential contract total for the 37 eastern

states amounted to $41.810, 800 as contrasted with $40,528,300 for August and only $17, 853,600 for September of last year. For the initial nine months of 1935 the contract volume totaled $338,907,-500 as against only $188,080,100 for the corresponding period of 1934. This gain of about 80 per cent in home-building between the two years was entirely due to improvement in private activity as distinguished from public housing undertakings.

Despite the important improvement in residential work witnessed thus far this year the total volume of construction covering all classes of projects has failed to attain the cumulative volume reported for the initial nine months of 1934. For that period the total in the 37 eastern states was reported as $1,203,507,200 as against $1,191,697,700 for the first nine months of 1935. Losses from last year centered chiefly in governmental projects of heavy engineering types, such as bridges, highways, water supply systems, sewage systems and the like.

For September, alone, total awards for all classes of construction were reported at $167, 376, 200, by the Dodge organization, as contrasted with $168,557,200 for August and only $110.151,200 for September 1934.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile production for September 1935 dropped sharply, the total for both the United States and Canada being 95,128 for September 1935, compared with 175,506 for September 1934 and 197,608 for 1933. The decrease was probably due to the early date set for the automobile shows, which are to be held before Christmas this year.

August 1935 production, for the United States and Canada, was 247,743.

The total production for the first nine months of 1935 was 3,066,456 compared with 2,389,593 for the first nine months of 1934.

Borings taken at the site of the Passamaquoddy Dam in Maine show that lead, graphite and asbestos is found in this region. The asbestos, according to newspaper reports, is of secondary quality. We are informed that Asbestos-Cement Pipe, Shingles and Wallboard and Magnesia Covering will all be used in connection with the Quoddy project.

Size and shape are the only differences between a rut and a grave. Fight one as you do the other.

Brake Lining Sales Show Increase For Six Months

Manufacturers' sales of brake linings and clutch facings in the first six months were 14% above the same period in 1934, with sales for the second quarter 11% higher than the second quarter of 1934 as compared to a first quarter increase of 19%.

The Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association, Inc., has issued under date of October 31st, the following estimates of sales for the industry based on reports received from both members and non-members:

	1935	1934	Percentage Increase
First Quarter	$4,979,561	$4,178,081	19.2%
Second Quarter	5,769,593	5,213,877	10.6%
Six Months ending June 30	$10,749,154	$9,391,958	14.4%

The large increase in the first quarter is attributed to purchase by automobile manufacturers for new car production.

Committee D-13 on Textile Materials of the American Society for Testing Materials has recently published a compilation of A. S. T. M. Standards on Textile Materials.[1] In addition to A. S. T. M. Tentative or Standard Specifications on Asbestos Roving, Tape and Yarns, this compilation contains a proposed potassium dichromate oxidation method for the determination of total iron in asbestos textiles, which is reprinted in this number of "ASBESTOS" (See page 13). The book also contains numerous specifications on various textile materials other than asbestos. Copies of the book, 246 pages, in heavy paper cover can be obtained at a price of $1.50 per copy from A. S. T. M. Headquarters, 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

[1] "ASBESTOS" October 1935 mentioned on page 23 the 1935 Edition of A. S. T. M. Standards on Electrical Insulating Materials.

ASBESTOS

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	August 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Biltong (Vukwe Asb. Syndicate Ltd.)	24.00	£ 384	....	..
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	2,880.70	50,157	5	..
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	319.30	5,028	12	..
Victoria District				
King & Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	672.15	9,751	1	8
	3,896.15	£65,320	18	8
August 1934	*3,349.73*	*£41,871*	*11*	*3*

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines for Union of S. A.)

	August 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	August 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	600.67	£5,354	281.10	£2,868
Chrysotile	742.60	8,829	1,405.95	13,795
Blue	1.40	15	.....	.....
Cape				
Blue	246.35	4,070	262.97	4,297
	1,591.02	£18,268	1,950.02	£20,960

Canada

(Statistics Published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

	September 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	September 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	14,814	20,344
	3rd Quarter 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	3rd Quarter 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude (Nos. 1 & 2)	357	533
Milled (Nos. 3, 4, 5,)	18,811	26,038
Milled (Nos. 6 & 7)	23,610	35,632
	42,778	62,203

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	August 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)	August 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	36	9
Cyprus, Malta and Gozo	92	355
Canada	9,637	13,858
Finland	34	....
Italy	1	55
Soviet Russia	..	156
United Kingdom	5	.....
	9,805	14,433
Value of Unmanufactured Asbestos Imported	*$ 269,885*	*$ 435,035*

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

Crude (Br. S. Africa)	36	9
Crude (Canada)	110	97
Crude (Italy)	1	5
Crude (United Kingdom)	5	..
Crude (Soviet Russia)	..	3
Mill Fibre (Canada)	2,483	5,087
Mill Fibre (Soviet Russia)	.....	153
Lower Grades (Canada)	7,044	8,674
Lower Grades (Cyprus, etc.)	92	355
Lower Grades(Finland)	34	..
Lower Grades (Italy)	..	50
	9,805	14,433

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	August 1934 Value	August 1935 Value
Austria	$ 364	$ 562
Belgium	.....	395
Canada	.....	46
Germany	702	211
Italy	.....	2,098
United Kingdom	2,468	7,887
	$3,534	$11,199

ASBESTOS

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos during the month of August 1935 amounted to 52 tons, valued at $4,611.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	August 1934		August 1935	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	149,961	$12,340	109,531	$9,716
Pipe Covg. and Cement	228,145	13,370	305,162	16,179
Textiles, Yarn and Pkg.	110,690	60,921	163,539	66,705
Brake Lining—				
Molded and Semi-molded	.....	60,190	.....	51,108
Not Molded	122,679[1]	19,712	108,272[1]	18,544
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	245,775	14,693	172,917	16,796
Asbestos Roofing	5,986[2]	13,756	2,878[2]	5,484
Other Asbestos Mfrs.	240,873	17,071	211,963	16,200

[1]Lin. Ft. [2]Sqs.

Exports of Raw Asbestos From Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	September 1934		September 1935	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	746	$62,130	511	$28,815
United States	2,912	134,193	4,730	237,511
Australia	80	4,000	254	12,600
British India	....	.....	20	1,000
Belgium	1,955	106,588	2,076	124,148
France	1,478	90,297	839	56,925
Italy	.....	.....	16	1,505
Germany	280	24,680	194	18,336
Japan	405	21,085	436	15,620
Netherlands	50	1,625	66	6,240
Spain	....	.....	49	3,327
	7,906	$444,598	9,191	$506,027
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	2 45	5,280	662	14,522
United States	6,431	89,633	9,615	143,557
Australia	....	.....	1	22
Belgium	15	165	70	1,345
Brazil	....	.....	1	11
Cuba	....	.....	30	324
France	30	660	30	660
Germany	132	2,582	94	2,073
Netherlands	60	1,326	110	2,420
Poland	30	405	.....	.....
	6,943	$100,051	10,613	$164,934
	14,849	*$544,649*	*19,804*	*$670.961*

ASBESTOS

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	Sept. 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)[1]	Value	Sept. 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.)[1]	Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	945	£18,316	1,153	£25,149
Africa (Union of South)	649	12,325	1,163	19.114
Africa (Port. E.)	....	3	....	....
Austria	....	..	10	69
Australia	13	200	35	426
Canada	685	11,189	828	9,242
Cyprus	45	731	..	....
Finland	16	99	7	43
Germany	....	....	5	27
Italy	....	....	8	458
Soviet Russia	601	9,578	21	840
U. S. of America	10	89	1	23
Venezuela	....	....	45	600
	2,964	£52,530	3,276	£55,991

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures.

	Sept. 1934 Cwts.	Value	Sept. 1935 Cwts.	Value
Irish Free State	4,562	£3,404	5,676	£4,113
British India	2,888	7,507	3,116	7,441
Australia	1,011	5,574	1,068	4,819
Other British Countries	10,538	14,655	14,185	22.971
Netherlands	877	3,241	936	3,263
Belgium	769	3,856	298	3,039
France	478	2,861	895	1,844
Italy	264	2,056	645	7,108
Other Foreign Countries	9,531	28,113	9,674	30,373
	30,918	£71,267	36,493	£84,971

[1]Recent issues have erroneously stated tjhat these tons contained 2000 lbs.

ASBESTOS QUOTATIONS

	Par	Div.	October 1935 Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np	–	13½	17	16½
Carey (Com.)	100	–	No Sales		
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	No Sales		
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	5½	7⅞	6¾
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	53	68	65⅛
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	71	88½	86
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	121	126	124½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	1.00	21½	26½	24⅞
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1	69¾	78	77¼
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	4½	7¼	6⅜
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	–	40	50	47

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the following names:

F. R. Anderson, Vice President, Sall Mountain Co., Chicago, Ill., November 24th.

Alvin C. McCord, President, McCord Mfg. Co., Wyandotte, Mich., November 24th.

John J. Krez, President, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., November 26th.

S. J. Gillis, Waterfront Manager, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Co., San Francisco, Calif., November 26th

Alfred E. Hermes, Secretary-Treasurer, Acme Asbestos Covering & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., November 27th.

S. P. Moffit, Assistant to the President, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, N. Y., November 29th.

R. E. Kramig, Senior Partner, R. E. Kramig Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, November 29th.

Kenneth MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, December 8th.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes.

Emsco Asbestos Company, Downey, Calif., has recently placed on the market a new type of Brake Lining which has been named Emsco High Temperature Ideal, and is suitable for all types of heavy-duty work. It is said to have produced astonishing results in heavy duty equipment—trucks, buses, hoists, derricks, elevators, and so on.

The Cape Asbestos Company, Morley House, 26-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C. 1, England, has recently issued a new general catalog. Bound in cardboard, with many of its illustrations in color, this 128 page catalog is a most attractive and valued addition to our library of asbestos advertising literature. It contains descriptions and illustrations of all asbestos materials made by the Company.

The Cape Asbestos Company will be delighted to supply copies, upon application, to anyone interested.

The Asbestona News Item, Volume 1, has just reached us. This four page pamphlet, printed in Dutch, (or Hollandish) appears to be in the nature of a house organ for promoting the application of Asbestos Cement of Netherland fabrication.

The Asbestona factory at Harderwyk was opened on July 31st, 1935, by Asbestcementindustrie "Asbestona" N. V., with offices Amersfoort, 6 Hagenlaan.

The Brake Lining Manufacturers Association will meet at Atlantic City, on Thursday, December 12th, at 10.00 A. M., Hotel Traymore.

Johns-Manville Corporation. Interesting indeed are the figures given in profit and loss statements of Johns-Manville Corporation covering the first three quarters of 1935; that is, for the nine months period ending September 1935 compared with the same period last year. Detailed statements follow:

	Third Quarter Ending Sept. 30, 1934	Third Quarter Ending Sept. 30, 1935.
SALES	$ 6,831,554.32	$ 8,841,521.29
Less Manufacturing Cost, Selling and Administrative Expenses	5,876,112.27	7,459,406.46
Profit before Depreciation, Depletion and Income Taxes	955,442.05	1,382,114.83
Less: Depreciation and Depletion	476,950.09	469,219.77
Profit after Depreciation and Depletion	478,491.96	912,895.06
Less: Income Tax Accrual	65,792.64	137,867.67
Profit after Income Tax Accrual	412,699.32	775,027.39
Earnings per Common Share	.38	.86

	Nine Months Ending Sept. 30, 1934	Nine Months Ending Sept. 30, 1935.
SALES	$18,485,230.22	$23,614,107.53
Less Manufacturing Cost, Selling and Administrative Expenses	16,403,461.60	20,368,233.62
Profit before Depreciation, Depletion and Income Taxes	2,081,768.62	3,245,873.91
Less: Depreciation and Depletion	1,406,340.98	1,371,214.33
Profit after Depreciation and Depletion	675,427.64	1,874,659.58
Less: Income Tax Accrual	88,872.76	301,619.63
Profit after Income Tax Accrual	586,554.88	1,573,039.95
Earnings per Common Share	.26	1.57

The above statements do not include profits by Johns-Manville Credit Corporation a wholly owned subsidiary organized October 4, 1934. Profit earned by Johns-Manville Credit Corporation during the first nine months of 1935 was $74,301.40.

Johns-Manville Corporation has just published a new brochure-catalog of J-M industrial friction materials of both flexible and rigid styles. It contains brief descriptions of the complete line of industrial friction materials, including the woven and compressed and the folded and compressed products of the flexible types and the friction block and molded varieties of the rigid styles. Materials for facing both cone and disc clutches are also described. Included in the brochure, which is highly illustrated, are two condensed tables giving the comparative characteristics of J-M industrial friction linings and brake blocks and of friction facings.

The Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Conn., has just published a new chart giving the flat rate prices for brake relining. These prices include both labor and material. The chart is printed in two colors and is being distributed free to brake service stations.

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Johns-Manville Corporation announce that its transite pipe section of its Waukegan, Ill., factory, has been increased in capacity more than 100 per cent over that of last year and indications are that the production will be tripled by the first of the year.

Allbestos Corporation, Germantown, Philadelphia, announce that new equipment for the production of Allbestos King Pin Brake Lining in heavy duty sizes has been installed at their Philadelphia plant. This new equipment will handle brake lining sizes up to and including 12" wide. King Pin machinery is specially designed equipment and built from the ground up for this particular work exclusively. The operation of the machinery is said to be a fascinating sight as it forms the finely granulated particles into solid pins in the brake lining under great pressure. The pins are indestructible in the flame of a bunsen burner.

E. E. Van Horn, for thirteen years an employee of the Allbestos Corporation has materially expanded its sales force.

W. C. Rhoades, former New York City district manager for Allbestos Corporation has been transferred to the New England territory with headquarters in Boston. His place will be taken by C. C. Maisch, formerly of the Hastings Piston Ring Company.

In step with the present trend of increasing business Allbestos Corporation has materially expanded its sales force, adding six new men.

John T. Spicer. The many friends of John T. Spicer in the Asbestos Industry will learn with deep regret of his sudden death at his home in Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, October 30th. Funeral services were held on Saturday, November 2nd.

Mr. Spicer was associated for about six years with Johns-Manville as General Sales Manager of the Automotive Department.

Articles concerning asbestos. The India Rubber Journal under date of October 5th publishes 'New Process for Sizing Asbestos" which describes in detail process outlined by the Raybestos Company in British Patent No. 433,974. "Asbestos Powder and Scrap in Hong Kong" is the title of an article in the October issue of the India Rubber Journal, the address of this journal being 37 and 38 Shoe Lane, London, E. C. 4, England. "Roofs—Constructing an Asbestos-Felt Built-Up Roof" appears in the Railway Engineering & Maintenance of September 1935.

Asbestos Corporation Limited. Capt. James G. Ross, Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited, has recently been on a trip to Vancouver, B. C., Canada, where he presided at the Annual Western Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, of which he is President. En route he stopped at Toronto and Winnipeg, addressing meetings of the local branches of the Institute.

Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company. A. K. Burg-

stresser, President of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, Norristown, Pa., who recently underwent a rather serious operatioon, is we are glad to announce, much improved at the time of this writing.

PATENTS

Brake Block. No. 2,016,280. Granted on October 8th, to Thomas L. Gatke, Oak Park, Ill. Application July 24, 1931. Serial No. 552,917.

In a friction brake the combination with a curved shoe having transverse grooves in its convex face adjacent its ends, and other transverse grooves in said face adjacent its center, which latter groves are separated by a short section of said face of a pair of correspondingly curved friction blocks positioned contiguously against said face in overlying relation to the center grooves with the adjacent ends of the blocks overlapping said center section in substantially end to end relation to each other, transverse ribs on the convex backs of said blocks extended into said grooves and countersunk bolts for clamping the blocks to the shoe thru apertures in said ribs.

Composition of Matter (Polishing Composition). No. 2,016,892. Granted on October 8th to George W. Clarvoe, Somerville, N. J., Assignor to Johns-Mansville Corporation, New York City. Application March 9, 1933. Serial No. 660,093. Description upon request.

Machine for Making Chemical Asbestos. No. 2,018,478. Granted on October 22nd, to Charles C. Whittier, Chicago, Ill. Application January 16, 1933. Serial No. 652,093.

An asbestos making apparatus comprising a fusing furnace having a discharge cascade outlet, a horizontally disposed temperature regulating combustion chamber substantially annuloidal in shape arranged coaxial with, and surrounding, an intermediate portion of said outlet in open communication therewith, a burner entering, and arranged tangential to, the outer periphery of said chamber to cause rotation of the atmosphere in the chamber about the slag in the course of its discharge thru said outlet, and means to promote the drawing of filaments from said slag below the discharge end of the outlet.

Machine for Making Braided Brake Linings. No. 2,018,596. Granted on October 22nd to Sidney B. Blaisdell, Wyncote, Pa., assignor to Fidelity Machine Co., Wilmington, Del. Original application August 18, 1930. Serial No. 476,147. Divided and this application filed January 26, 1935.

The combination of a supporting platform, a plurality of thread guides, movable in intertwining paths over said platform and a series of spray nozzles spaced apart on and projecting above the platform between the threads carried by the thread guides with some of said nozzles extending at an angle with respect to the platform.

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Friction Tester. No. 2,018,688. Granted on October 29th to Sydney G. Tilden, Stewart Manor, L. I. Assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application July 15, 1932. Serial No. 622, 704. Description upon request.

Gasket and Packing Material from Which Made. No. 2,019,031. Granted on October 29th to Robert M. Waples, Palmyra, N. Y. Assignor to Garlock Packing Company, Palmyra, N. Y. Application December 19, 1934. Serial No. 758,219.

Material adapted for use in the making of gaskets comprising two spaced strips of machinery packing disposed in a parallel, side-by-side relation connected by intervening, flexible material slitted diagonally at spaced intervals, substantially from one packing element to the other, the slits being parallel and disposed at inclinations such as to form acute angles with the packing strips and the spacing of the slits being relatively close to provide for the insertion of fastening elements between the packing elements and thru selected slips at any desired point along the length of the material.

Method of Manufacture of Heat Nonconducting Coverings for Pipes. No. 2,019,417. Granted on October 29th to Frederick William King, Barking, England. assignor to Cape Asbestos Company Limited, London, England. Application March 7, 1933. Serial No. 659,964.

In the method of producing insulating coverings for pipes or the like the process which comprises smoothing and finishing to gauge diameter, a tubular mass of the fiber moistened with a binding solution and which has been accumulated by a revolving mandrel and which involves placing of said tubular mass with the mandrel inside on a pair of parallel rolls revolving in the same direction and gauging the diameter by means of flanges mounted on the ends of the mandrel, said flanges engaging with the rolls when the mass of fibres has been reduced to the desired diameter and preventing any further reduction in said diameter.

TRADE MARKS

This information is supplied by the National Trade Mark Co., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C., who will conduct free of charge an advance search on any trade mark our readers may contemplate adopting.

Bulldog. Serial No. 363,448. The Beldam Packing & Rubber Co., Limited, London,, England. Filed April 6, 1935. For Engine and Machinery Packings, made of asbestos and/or canvas with rubber and/or metal, used for preventing the escape of steam or other fluid or vapor between the working parts. Passed on Ocfober 29.

Ferro. Serial No. 362,412. Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed March 12, 1935. For Asbestos Mitts, Aprons, leggings, Pants, Coats and Helmets particularly adapted for the use of men. Passed October 29th.

THIS AND THAT

One of the latest siding shingles to be placed on the market is the Careystone Old Colony style. This shingle appears to take the place of wooden clapboard and its chief feature is its size—12"x32" thereby reducing the number of pieces to the square and the cost of application.

The Chemical Industry Medal for 1935 was presented, on November 8th, to Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., at a meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, held at The Chemists' Club, New York City. The medal was presented to Dr. Weidlein in recognition of the valuable applications of chemical research to industry that have been carried out under his direction.

An electric steaming mask made of asbestos cloth seems to be the latest in beauty shop equipment.

A man by the name of Arthur G. Robinson is said to have invented a special kind of asbestos suit, and, we understand, has applied for a patent on it. If anyone in the asbestos industry knows the address of Mr. Robinson, will they please send it to "ASBESTOS"

The use of asbestos insulated lead sheathed industrial heating cable for soil heating was mentioned in our March number. Besides making plants grow in less time and seeds germinate more quickly, the cable is also going to be useful as a means of soil sterilization. We understand that a temperature of from 80 to 85 degrees Centigrade clears the soil of worms, insects and almost all plant diseases.

"What is ignorance?" asked Johnny's teacher.

"It's when you don't know something and somebody finds it out" said Johnny.

ASBESTOS

What isn't done today will have to be done tomorrow, and you will probably be just as busy tomorrow as you are today.

Form 3526.—Ed. 1933

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of "ASBESTOS" published monthly
(Insert title of publication.) (State frequency of issue.)

at Philadelphia, Pa. for October 1 193 6
(Name of post office and State where publication is entered.)

State of Pennsylvania
County of Philadelphia } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. S. Rossiter, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the "ASBESTOS"
(Here state whether editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.) (Insert title of publication.)
and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

	Name of—	Post office address—
Publisher	Secretarial Service	16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg.,
Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.
Managing Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.
Business Manager	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

C. J. Stover	130 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None	

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is .....
(This information is required from daily publications only.)

A. S. Rossiter
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October 193 5

[SEAL] Mary Wolff
(My commission expires ..... 193 .)

Note.—This statement must be made in duplicate and both copies delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who shall send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office. The publisher must publish a copy of the statement in the second issue printed next after its filing.

POSTMASTER: BE SURE TO READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

A Few Mistakes Of Life

Worrying about things that can't be corrected or changed.

Insisting that a thing can't be done because we ourselves can't do it.

The delusion that personal advancement is gained by knocking down some other fellow.

Trying to make everybody else believe just exactly as we do.

The neglect of an important thing to be accomplished because we insist on fussing around with some trivial matter.